

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1882.

No. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27th, 1882.

It is rumored that the Dominion parliament meets January 20th.

Leveque, the Turtle mountain murderer, has been granted a new trial.

It is said that the Northern railway will become the property of the Grand Trunk at an early date.

The Manitoba legislature has been dissolved. Nominations take place Dec. 16th, and elections one week later.

The Democrats have carried fourteen out of sixteen states, and have now a majority in the House of Representatives.

Marmion has been made optional in the Ontario high schools. Candidates who object to it are at liberty to take Goldsmith's Traveller.

The general railway Act and the Emerson and Northwestern charter have been disallowed by the Dominion government. Manitoba is greatly excited.

The Conservatives have nominated Monkman for north Winnipeg and Turtle for south Winnipeg. A. C. Killam is out as a no-party candidate in opposition to Monkman.

Garvin, who murdered McDonald, in a bar room row, in Winnipeg, has been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. The papers express indignation that the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter instead of wilful murder.

BATTLEFORD, December 14th, 1882.

Long and Carson passed through this week. Indian department returns show a yield of 7,000 bushels of grain and 11,000 bushels of roots.

C. Stewart arrived last week to meet his mother. He is still here waiting for delayed luggage.

Mail sent east this week was the largest ever left Battleford. The need of a weekly mail is greatly felt.

John Todd left to-day for Capel with a brigade of sleds for freight for A. Macdonald & Co. Other freighters leave shortly.

Mail arrived Monday night. There were two passengers for Battleford with it—Miss Tynan and Ed. Parker, brother of Sergeant Parker. The delay was caused by bad roads all the way from Qu'Appelle. Some express matter was lost in Qu'Appelle river, the ice having given way. Large mail for Edmonton.

LITERARY CLUB.

For some time past owing to a scarcity of coal oil, the reading room of the club has not been kept open regularly, and it became necessary to decide on ways and means to secure oil or to close the room.

A meeting of the directors was held on Monday evening last at which a statement of the assets and liabilities was presented by the secretary and the finances found to be in a healthy condition. It was decided to have the room lighted and heated comfortably every Tuesday and Thursday evening for the use of the members. It was also decided to have a series of entertainments of the style known as penny readings in the school house during the winter and vice-president Jas. McDonald, secretary J. Hambly, curator J. M. Wright, and Messrs. A. Dawson and W. Stiff were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. It is expected that arrangements for the first entertainment will be perfected during the coming or following week. It will also be the duty of the committee to arrange for debates between the members of the club.

The following is a list of the publications on file in the reading room: London Graphic, London Eng. Spectator, London Free Press, Illustrated London News, Grip, Scientific American, Contemporary Review, Princeton Review, Winnipeg Commercial, Engineering and Mining Journal, National Live Stock Journal, American Gardener, Rural Canadian, Canada Presbyterian, Free Church Monthly, Gospel Trumpet, Church Bells, Life and Work, Our Work, Banner of Truth, Christian Guardian, Nothern Messenger, The Watchman, The Scotsman, College Times, Daily Winnipeg Times, Evening Telegram, Daily Montreal Star, Weekly Globe, Weekly Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg Weekly Times, Glasgow Weekly Herald, Victoria Weekly Colonist, La Monde, Central Canadian, Belleville Intelligencer, Stouffville Advance, Perth Expressor, MacLeod Gazette, Saskatchewan Herald, and Edmonton BULLETIN. These publications are all donated by parties receiving them here.

Two names were added to the roll at the meeting.

W. S. ROBERTSON, W. Beatty, D. B. Wilson and J. M. Bannerman, left for Winnipeg yesterday with their own conveyances.

LOCAL.

THE Masonic Hall is being refitted inside.

INDIAN department contracts to be awarded at noon to-day.

COL. RICHARDSON left for Battleford on Wednesday last.

STORMY and cold on Monday. Calm and cold on Tuesday.

J. HAMBLY and W. Humberstone left on a pleasure trip up the river yesterday.

THE next sittings of the court at Edmonton will commence on the 18th of July, 1883.

T. KAINES, D.L.S., is to work on the 14th, instead of the 15th base, west of the 5th meridian.

ON the D. McLeod estate, lot 14, river survey, lot 32, block 4, has been sold to R. Fullerton.

DR. L. MUNRO has been appointed clerk of the court, Messrs. J. Brown and M. McCauley are his sureties.

EXCELLENT square timber is being brought in from Sandy Lake for J. A. Macdougall & Co's new building.

D. S. MCKAY has two hens which commenced laying last week. This is either a very early or a very late start.

MARSH SNYDER and party arrived from Winnipeg on Saturday. The men were engaged for service on Beatty's and Simpson's survey parties.

L. GURNEAU started on Friday last with horses and grain to meet J. Macdonald, who is bringing Norris & Carey's freight. Macdonald is expected next week.

ON Wednesday of last week Mr. Rand, a member of Beatty's survey party at Fort Saskatchewan, was badly burned about the face and hands by a powder explosion.

LECTURE in aid of the school fund in the school house, on Thursday evening next, by Rev. Mr. Baird. Subject, "National Songs." To commence at 7.30. Admission 50 cents.

THE second run of stones in the Edmonton Mills is now at work, but is only used for chopping as the belt for that run is not completed yet. When it is completed one run will be kept for making fine flour only.

MESSRS. Frank and Thomas Hardisty, new-hires of Chief Factor Hardisty and Mr. J. R. Michael, of the H.B.Co., arrived from Winnipeg on Thursday night last. They report the roads very bad this side of Ft. Pitt.

PUBLIC meeting in the school house on Tuesday evening next, at 7.30, to wrestle with the school question and also with that of municipal organization. All those suffering to sacrifice themselves for the public welfare should attend.

H. MEYER arrived from Pigeon Lake on Thursday with five hundred fish. He reports that very few fish were caught there until a couple of weeks ago. The road is very bad. He occupied six days in coming in, while the general time taken is a day and a half.

SCHOOL was suspended on Monday last for want of a stove. One was borrowed, however, from Mr. Pagerie of Ft. Saskatchewan. During the past week, although the weather was so cold, the attendance did not go below sixteen, while sometimes it was twenty-five.

W. J. GRAHAM saw four large timber wolves near his house back of the H.B.Co. reserve yesterday morning. They were very independent, not caring whether they were attacked or not. It is probable that the late hard weather is bringing them around the houses.

JOSEPH FLETT, of Thompson's survey party, arrived from the Pembina crossing on Thursday last. He with another man had been left there in charge of supplies, but having cut his leg severely he was sent in by Vickers when he passed the crossing on his way to join the party.

APPLICATION is being made for the incorporation of "The Fertile Belt Western Agricultural Company, limited," with a capital of \$150,000, and chief place of business at Montreal. The promoters are E. J. A. Balfour and Hon. W. A. Ponsonby, of London, England; Russell Stephenson and Peter McKenzie of Montreal, and R. C. Hardisty of the North-West Territory.

THE annual Christmas tree of the Methodist Sabbath school, Edmonton, will be held on Christmas night. Several gentlemen are expected to speak, and choice music will be rendered by the choir. Three trees are being prepared, so that parents and others who wish can have an opportunity of giving presents to their children and friends. A bag of fruit, candy, cakes, etc., will be given to each. An admission fee of fifty cents will be charged adults, the proceeds to be devoted to Sabbath school fund.

A MEETING of the residents of the lower settlement was held on Thursday evening, at the residence of James Gulleon, the Rev. D. C. Sanderson presiding. The entire neighborhood was represented, and it was decided to build a Methodist church, 18x26, to be fitted up inside and used as a school house also, as long as required. A nice site, facing the Saskatchewan river, has been given by Mr. Borwick.

THERE is yet a month or more of work for the thrashers. Smith's machine is at Logans, on the St. Albert road, that of the R. C. Mission, above St. Albert Mission on the Big Lake, Cust's below the Mission along the north side of the Sturgeon, and the Little Giant in the Little Mountain settlement. Threshing has gone very slowly owing to many of the stacks being wet, the large machines not averaging much over two hundred bushels per day.

THE following lots have been sold on the Robertson & McGinn (late Sinclair) estate, lot 12, river survey: Lots 45, 46 and 47, block 2, to A. Macdonald and D. McLeod; the mammoth hotel is on these lots; lots 32 and 41, block 2, to A. Dunlop; lots 43 and 44, block 2, to A. Macdonald & Co.; the store at present occupied by the firm is on these lots; lot 37, block 2, to A. McLane; lots 33 and 34, block 2, to A. Taylor; lots 36, block 2, and 29, block 23, to A. McLeod; lots 4 and 2, block 2, and 1 and 2, block 3, to W. Beatty; lots 36 and 37, block 31, to Frank Oliver. The prices at which sales were made were from \$25 to \$200, according to location.

A notice was circulated amongst the various settlers during the latter part of last week to the effect that Messrs. Beatty and Simpson, surveyors, would be prepared to take the declarations of settlers on the lands surveyed by them in regard to their homesteads, on Monday the 11th inst., in the H.B.Co. Fort. Although the notice had not been circulated very publicly, and the weather was cold and stormy, a large number of settlers were present. Each person made affidavit as to the length of time for which he had occupied his homestead, the improvements he had made, and other things, but declarations of any description as to pre-emptions were not received. The surveyors said, however, that each person was entitled to his pre-emption, but would not be allowed to enter for it until a land office would be established. They further said the homestead and pre-emption must be taken adjoining north and south, not east and west.

WE have received the following letter in regard to a statement which appeared in last issue relative to the burial of an Indian woman, and are sorry to say that what we stated in that regard was the fact: "Sir,—In your last issue I read a notice relating to the burial of a poor Indian woman, and I must say I was both astonished and afflicted by the news. Is it a fact that the Indian agent of Edmonton refused to pay any attention to the last help the government could give such misery, and that the citizens had to make a subscription to bury her? I can scarcely believe such an unheard-of thing. It would really be unworthy of a man, unworthy of the Canadian government, and an insult to the community. I am certain it would be altogether contrary to the intentions of the government to allow any of its agents to be guilty of such a sin against humanity. Certainly, Mr. Editor, you must have been misinformed, and so I hope to see the said notice contradicted in your next issue."

LAST week an item in the BULLETIN stated that two horses had been drowned in the Saskatchewan and eaten by Lapotack's band of Indians. This, it appears, was not the fact. The accident took place in Sandy Lake on Stony Plain and there were four, not two animals, drowned and eaten. J. Gibbons' band of horses runs in that vicinity and the Indians are camped there also. The horses are fat and the Indians are starving. The Indians are mixed Plain Crees, Wood Crees, Stonies and half-breeds and mostly from the vicinity of Edmonton, while the chief, is a Plain Cree from near Victoria. No reserve has been allotted to them where they are but they expect to get one there. They say that the four animals, three young mares and an old one which carried the bell, went out on the ice before it got strong and breaking through were drowned. Some of the Stonies say that when the chief proposed to eat the horses they told him he had better find out who the owner was and get his consent, but he replied that he was hungry and would eat them now. When Mr. Gibbons heard of the affair last week went out but found nothing of his horses except the hoofs and the bell, which was given him by the chief. On searching for the rest of the band he found that a colt

belonging to D. S. McKay another belonging to J. Walter and another belonging to M. Groat which formerly ran with the band were missing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—On the road leading to the Edmonton Mills, a single-barreled shot-gun. Owner can have it by calling at the BULLETIN office and paying for this advertisement.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. R. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 18th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that I have taken as a homestead and pre-emption, for myself and my son, the west half of section fifteen and the west half of section ten, township fifty-five, range twenty-four west, on the north side of the Sturgeon river. These claims were taken on the 29th of September, 1882, before survey, and will be permanently occupied from next spring. D. B. WILSON.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Dec. 10 and Jan. 7.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—At St. Albert Mission, next Sunday week, 24th inst., Midnight Mass will begin a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Solemn High Mass will be sung by Rev. Father Leduc, celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Remas and Ventighen, as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon will be delivered in English by Rev. Father Scollen. One of the Sisters of Charity will make a collection the proceeds of which will be in aid of the new hospital in course of construction. Tables will be set for refreshments in the school room, from 7 to 11 p.m., and again after service at 2.30 a.m., price \$1.00 per head, also for the benefit of the hospital and orphanage. Admittance will be strictly debarred all persons under the influence of liquor. All respectable visitors will be made welcome, and will, of course, show such decorum as becomes the house of God, by attention to the ceremonies. This great festival is essentially religious in the highest degree, recalling to our minds the birth of our Saviour. It is, indeed, the Mass of Christ, as the word Christmas indicates. The praises of Christ of God made man will be sung as usual, in French, English and Cree. The choir will be conducted by Rev. Father Ventighen, and in the gallery by Rev. Brother Boon, the Sisters of Charity and the orphans.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

Subscription.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).

Advertising Rates.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than five lines.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 16, 1882.

INCORPORATION.

The offer of the Lieut. Governor to assist the Edmonton people in putting a bridge across the Beaver River at once brings up the question of organizing this district into a municipality. How great the need for this bridge is may be judged by the fact of our august ruler taking notice of it and offering so magnificent a donation as three hundred whole dollars towards the work. But in order to secure the three hundred dollars of the government a like sum must be raised by the people here, and that is what many of the trouble begins. Every man who has or intends to have a stake in the country is or will be benefitted by such works as this, and it is only fair that all should give according to their means towards them. But while all reap, and nearly all acknowledge, the benefits to be derived comparatively few will be found coming with the cash at the time it is required, and the whole burden will have to be borne by the more generous—though, perhaps not the most able—ones, who will not derive any more benefit from it than the balance who have not contributed a cent. It is on this account that this and many other works of similar necessity have been neglected so long, and even now it is quite possible that sufficient money cannot be raised for this purpose.

The time has arrived when the improvement of roads and the building of bridges is necessary to the continued progress of the country. A road that was perfectly good in old times when only a few carts passed over it soon becomes impassable to the heavy loaded wagons such as are now in use. Especially is this the case at the crossing of creeks, where wagons have frequently to be unloaded, while carts would have passed without difficulty. Such places now require bridges, and the time lost to different individuals in getting across them would be more than sufficient to put up the bridges. But while the crossings require the first attention, as being the worst places on the road and also the most easily fixed, the roads themselves are badly in need of improvement. In very wet times travel with loads is greatly impeded simply by mud and mud holes. Besides the mud holes and bridges that require to be attended to, grades need to be made in different places, especially at points where public roads approach the river. The banks are so high and the present grades so bad that frequently the hills which have to be climbed are a greater impediment to parties crossing the river with loads than is the river itself. The question of the improvement of the routes of travel is perhaps the most important one that a municipality would be called upon to deal with and perhaps the one above all others that renders municipal organization necessary; but it is not by any means the only matter that a municipal government would find required attention.

The matter of education is one that, in the peculiar circumstances in which we are, might well be placed in the hands of the municipality, at least to a certain extent, so that the controlling influence of the system might be close at hand instead of 600 miles away at Regina, as it would be were it in the hands of the local government. Another matter which can best be attended to by the community at large, represented by a municipal council, is that of drainage. In order that the whole of the country may be brought under cultivation certain portions will have to be drained, and although the expense of this would not be great, yet on account of the drains having to run a considerable distance through properties other than the ones for whose special benefit they are made it would simplify matters greatly for

the municipal government to undertake the work.

The need for drainage is not so pressing as that for the improvement of roads or the erection of schools but still it is a matter that will need attention sooner or later, and the sooner it is attended to the sooner late spring or early fall frosts will become unknown. In this way at least the whole community is interested, and it should be looked after by the community. Another point is that relating to dealings with railroad companies. It is likely that in the near future, different railroad companies will be pushing in this direction and it will be well to be prepared to make terms with them of one kind or another. If their demands are reasonable, to be prepared to accede to them, and the next best course that offers. In any case it is necessary for us to be united in a municipality. We will then be in a position to deal with the companies which we could not be were we merely a number of individual settlers each trying to overcome the other and giving the railway company the opportunity of playing the one against the other to the detriment of all. The interests of all the people here are almost identical and there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by being able to stand up to the railroad companies and foes. Besides the matters alluded to there are others, perhaps lesser, matters that it is the business of municipal governments to attend to. Of these may be mentioned by-laws in regard to the impounding of stray animals, the destruction of weeds, the prevention of nuisances, the enforcement of quarantine in case of contagious epidemics and many other of petty importance, but which are to the benefit of the community at large and can only be attended to by the community.

It is true that some of the matters we have alluded to are supposed to be attended to by the territorial government, but as a matter of fact they are not attended to, nor can we expect them to be by a council sitting so far away as Regina, and whose members would, all but one, be from distant parts of the territory, knowing little and caring still less about our circumstances or requirements. Besides the matters to which the S.W.C. might attend there are many others to which they are not supposed to attend, and in which we must in all cases look to ourselves.

Of course whatever expenses might be entailed by the improvement of the roads or the other matters mentioned would have to be borne by ourselves, but if we are not willing to lay out the money required for our own benefit we cannot expect others to do it for us, or if we do expect it we will be most woefully disappointed. Municipal government, as a general thing, are very wasteful and ill-managed affairs, but for this the people themselves are responsible. By electing the right men to office municipal affairs can be managed nearly as cheaply as private affairs, and if the people look to it as they should do every dollar of taxes they pay can be made to count. It is not necessary, because a municipal government is in existence, to spend money wastefully, or to run in debt, as so many municipalities seem to think. Improvements that are needed can be made as they can be paid for, and if no improvements are made of course they will not have to be paid for. The whole matter is in the hands of the people themselves and can be run to the cost little or much, to be a benefit or an evil, as they may choose. The reason for municipal incorporation is that by its improvements necessary and beneficial to all can be made, which under other circumstances never would be. On the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, although everyone might be interested in it, would take the matter in hand, but in this way all parties can unite and decide upon the means by which the greatest good to the greatest number can be attained.

As to the means by which this municipal organization can be attained, it is probable that it can only be accomplished by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament. Certainly the North-West Council has no power in the matter. It is now probably too late for anything to be done at the approaching session of Parliament but means should be taken this winter to arrive at a conclusion amongst ourselves on the matter, whether the municipality is in favor of incorporation or not, and if

they are, in what form they desire it. Let them first get a clear idea of what they want themselves and then find means of presenting their wishes to the government at the proper time and in the proper form. If this is done with unanimity and vigor there is little doubt that the very reasonable request to be allowed to make our own public improvements and pay for them ourselves will be granted.

The tenders for the Indian Department supplies were to be handed in yesterday. This is rather later than usual for letting these contracts, but if the date suits the Department it should mean places for the job here. Had the contracts been let in the summer and they were last year, no doubt many more would have tendered than have done so and the rates would have been much lower. At that time beef could have been tendered for at nine or perhaps eight cents a pound, as no one ever expected the winter to come in as early as it has done, and no difficulty was anticipated in driving in from Bow River. As things have turned it is lucky that no one let the contract at such a figure for he certainly would have lost money, or perhaps been unable to fulfil his contract. As it is, whatever beef is going to be paid for in good round figures and residents here will hardly be money, rapping the benevolence of the difference in the price that must be paid for cattle now from that for which it can be bought in the spring. The four is in exact ly the same position. Last summer it was thought grain would be plentiful and cheap this winter, but it has not turned out to be so. The price has not been so large as was expected, and the early closing in of winter will cause more to be required than otherwise would have been. Farmers knowing this and, owing to a scarcity of goods, not being tempted to buy much, are liable to hold out for much better figures than they would have agreed to have sold for in the summer, and of course every extra dollar received is so much more to the benefit directly of the person selling the grain and indirectly of the whole community. The fish contract is the same. Fish are dearer than they were a month ago and are likely to continue to get dearer until spring. Taking all things together it is likely the people here will gain at least 25 per cent. by the contract being let so late in the season. For this admirable disposition due praise must be given to the agents: head of the department, by whose means the people of Edmonton are enabled to make a good square haul out of the government. Long may we have!

MR. A. J. WALSH, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, in a recent speech said that he had great sympathy with bona fide settlers, but none with speculative squatters, and "he approved of a policy which would do out even handed justice between them and the public." Mr. Walsh, as the representative of the Dominion Government, is down on speculative squatting but no doubt is strongly in favor of the policy of the government in encouraging speculation by companies and syndicates. After the government has placed in greater part of the North-West in the hands of speculators of one kind or another it is rather late for its representatives to talk about being down on speculation. Whether a government is down on it or not it depends entirely on the speculators. It is very kind of Mr. Walsh to express sympathy for bona fide settlers, but it may be worth while mentioning that were it not for the speculative propensities of the government and the friends thereof, bona fide settlers would not stand in need of Mr. Walsh's, or any other person's, large hearted sympathy. All squatters are speculators to a certain extent, and it is to be feared that if any of them, bona fide or otherwise, are found in the way of the schemes of the speculative friends of Mr. Walsh they will have considerable difficulty in exciting his sympathy.

Whose business is it to bury destitute Indians who may happen to die in the vicinity of the town? The agent, who is supposed to have special charge of these people, says it is not his, the white settlers say most decidedly it is not theirs, and the Indians say they are not able. All last winter the corpse of an Indian woman lay above ground under the telegraph line on the south side of the river,

until the dogs carried it away, because no one considered it his business to move in the matter, although all knew of the case. Last week a similar case seemed likely to occur but thanks to the exertions of Rev. Mr. Santerson and the generosity of a few of the people the corpse was decently buried. If there was a municipal organization here of course such things would be attended to by the municipality, but in the present state of affairs it is manifestly unfair to throw the burden of the burial of these wards of the government on the individual settlers, when the government has an agent here whose special business is to attend to their needs.

That supplies are needed for the Indians there can be no doubt. From all parts of the district the reports are the same. The fisheries are a failure, and all the Indians have to live on their chickens, rats and rabbits. So far they have done well on these as the weather has been mild and the snow shallow. But in the cold, stormy weather of last week these half-starved, half-frozen people could not go out to hunt, and if such weather continues, as it may possibly do, the only alternative from starvation of the Indians is government relief. This may be granted unwillingly, but it must be granted.

TOWNSHIPS fifty-six and fifty-seven, range twenty-four, west, of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company's grant, are said to be of very little value for agricultural purposes. The people are situated in the woods north of the Sturgeon River. The land is very wet being greatly cut up by narrows and lakes and is not at all fit for settlement. It is principally covered with timber, but spruce and poplar, some of which is of first class quality, but of course it could only be got out in winter or by a tramway in summer.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Have now on hand and will keep in stock a complete assortment of

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Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVELY PROFITS.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New Store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's fort.

NORRIS & CAREY

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Hal's old store, east of the fort.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened at ten o'clock, Saturday forenoon, stipendiary magistrate Richardson presiding. The first case tried was

St. Jean vs. Heimnck. Action to recover \$100, being two months' rent of a building owned by plaintiff and occupied by defendant, J. Haney interpreting for plaintiff. H. Bleecker for defendant. Defence claimed that as defendant had rented the house and lot from plaintiff and plaintiff had subsequently taken possession of a portion of the lot and placed a building on it, which he occupied as a shop, thereby evicting defendant from that portion of the property rented, that he could not collect rent for any part as eviction from a part was of the same effect as eviction from the whole. The plaintiff testified that he placed the building there with defendant's knowledge and consent. The judge held, therefore, that there was no eviction. Defence then claimed a rebate on the rent to the amount of the value of the ground rent of the building erected by plaintiff for the whole time it was there during the duration of defendant's lease. Claim allowed. J. Cameron, for defendant testified that the ground rent was worth from \$5 to \$7 a month, at the rate at which the building and lot were leased to defendant. Jas. McDonald, C. Stewart and D. S. McKay after examining the premises, testified for defendant that at the present value of the main building and lot the ground rent for the building occupied by plaintiff would be worth \$3.33 a month. J. Haney objected for plaintiff to any action being taken in regard to ground rent for the part of the lease before the two last months, as the rent for that time had been settled at the previous sittings of the court. Objection overruled. Ground rent for the building erected and occupied by plaintiff on the lot leased to defendant for the time from the erection of the building to the end of the lease, to be deducted from the two months rent still due plaintiff. Judgment as to amount of ground rent chargeable reserved.

K. Macdonald vs. A. Macdonald & Co. Action to compel payment of the price of land sold by plaintiff, as per agreement. H. Bleecker for plaintiff, W. S. Robertson of A. Macdonald & Co., representing defendants. This case was called at noon on Friday when Mr. Robertson asked that it be postponed until the next sittings of the court on account of their inability to produce at the present court Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of the firm, at present in Winnipeg, who was a material witness. Mr. Bleecker argued that it was necessary that an affidavit should be put in to that effect and also that defendants should show the court in what way the witness was material. The judge ruled that the affidavit was all that was necessary. Mr. Bleecker then asked leave to argue the question before the court, which was granted. In the afternoon the affidavits of defendants were put in. In the evening, while the jury on the Chittick trial were considering their verdict, Mr. Bleecker presented his argument, which was that his client being old and in feeble health, might not be able to attend the next sittings of the court, and put in affidavits to that effect. The magistrate said that his evidence might be taken now in the form of an affidavit, and held until the sittings of the court in order to be put in should he not be able to appear. Mr. Bleecker then asked leave to put in an affidavit from plaintiff to show that A. Macdonald could not be a material witness. During an interval in the case of St. Jean vs. Heimnck, the magistrate asked Mr. Bleecker if he was ready to put in the affidavit spoken of. He replied that it was ready but that he would not put it in as it was not of sufficient importance. The magistrate then ordered that the case be allowed to stand over until next court, defendants to pay all costs incurred up to the present time except that of the summons.

Application for bail in the case of Thos. Chittick was made by Col. Jarvis, prisoner's counsel. He alluded to the fact of the man being a stranger and therefore not likely to be able to get bail, or if at all for only a very small amount. Mr. Bleecker argued that the bail should be at least double the amount alleged to have been stolen. Bail was fixed at \$400. Prisoner being bound in \$200 and two sureties in \$100 each.

J. M. Bannerman vs. W. Keith. Action to establish the partnership of Bannerman in certain lots and buildings occupied by Keith, and to recover on certain accounts connected with the partnership. H. Bleecker for plaintiff. A jury being called for by plaintiff, the following jurors were selected: W. R. Brereton, forman, J. R. Burton, J. Haney, W. Rowland, M. McKinnon and H. Goodridge. The magistrate informed the jury that the question of partnership was all that could be considered at present; a separate action would have to be entered to recover on the accounts. Bannerman testified that Keith had asked him to go into partnership with him in October of '81, the object of the partnership was to buy H.B.Co. lots and build a hotel. Keith bought the right of Jas. Harris, since deceased, to the two lots on which the buildings stand, for \$10, which witness gave him; witness paid the first instalment on these two and on three others, to the H.B.Co., the amount being \$42, with money sent from

Winnipeg by Keith, through Brown & Curry; witness furnished 150 lbs. nails and 26 worth of glass towards the building of the house, besides working at it himself; went with Keith and purchased the lumber from D. McLeod on one year's time, or until Keith's return from Winnipeg; the price for putting up the house was to be \$150; \$100 was to be paid with the money sent up by Keith, the balance to be paid on Keith's return; received the \$100 sent up by Keith; paid \$42 of it on lots, and \$58 to the contractors; borrowed \$50 from J. Cameron to pay to the contractors; lived in the house from the time it was put up until Keith's return from Winnipeg, except during a short time while away to Winnipeg; took care of the garden; the receipts for the lots were got out in Keith's name, so that he could sell or mortgage the lots in Winnipeg; never had any writing about the partnership; asked Keith for writings and he promised to sign them but had not done so; advanced towards the partnership \$145.30, including the time employed on the building or \$115.30 not including time; two letters written by Keith to witness from Winnipeg were produced, containing information about the boom in Winnipeg and advice as to the purchase of lots in Edmonton. Cross-examined by Keith he said: I drew the money from Brown & Curry on your verbal order; the contract for the house was drawn in your name because I was out at the time of the drawing; the agreement was that Turnbull was to get you an insurance and trust and loan agency; I was to transact the business while your wife was to run the hotel; I was putting in my work on the building against your money; don't know if any money was paid on the lumber; don't know what amount of lumber there was; don't remember what the price of the lumber was; think it was \$25 per M. J. Robertson, bookkeeper for D. McLeod, had entered the lumber as sold to Bannerman & Keith, by McLeod's order. J. Cameron knew plaintiff and defendant, understood they were in partnership; at Keith's request promised to advance \$100 to him for building purposes; understood it was for both; did not advance it; lent Bannerman \$50 as a personal friend. H. McKay knew plaintiff and defendant; Keith had told him that he and Bannerman were building in partnership; Bannerman was providing the glass and nails and they were getting the lumber on time. D. S. McKay knew that plaintiff and defendant were very intimate; there was a current rumor that they were going into the hotel business in partnership; Bannerman was in charge of the building during Keith's absence and he acted as if he were the owner. C. Stewart understood the parties were connected in their business transactions; Bannerman's action in regard to the property was that he had sole control. This closed the case for the plaintiff and it being noon the court adjourned for an hour.

After dinner bail was given for Thos. Chittick by D. Ross and J. Coleman and the prisoner was released to appear for trial at the next court.

The case of Bannerman vs. Keith was resumed, on the defendant's side. Jas. McDonald, contractor, said both men came to talk over the contract together. D. R. Fraser said Bannerman had come to him alone to purchase the lumber and afterwards came and told him they would not take it. A. Hutchings knew the parties but knew nothing about a partnership between them. T. Hutchings had heard Bannerman say that the lots had been bought in Keith's name because he (Bannerman) had been in trouble about money in Winnipeg. Keith put in several letters which he had received from Bannerman giving a rather amusing insight into the private business and opinions of the latter but which we have not room to publish. Bannerman being placed in the box by Keith repeated the statements made before. Keith testified on his own behalf that he had spoken to Bannerman about a partnership in a trust and loan agency, each to put in \$1,000; Bannerman said he had a note for \$500 protested in Winnipeg and could take nothing in his own name; defendant then declined to have anything more to do in a partnership with him; never arranged that my wife should keep hotel; had the \$100 sent to me from Winnipeg through Brown & Curry to pay the carpenters; plaintiff had no right to get it; what I said in the letter about sending something to him alluded to hops, as he was going into the saloon business; I had \$1,000 in value; had \$400 loan me in Winnipeg and a team and wagon worth \$600; bought the team from Turnbull and paid for them by note; wrote that I had settled with Oliver & McDonald; had not done so; mortgaged the property to the London & Canadian loan and investment company; the work done by Bannerman was in return for work I had done for him. In addressing the jury the defendant said that it could be seen by the letters put in as evidence that all the money paid on the lots was paid by him. He had nothing further to do with plaintiff after what he told him about having trouble about a note in Winnipeg. Plaintiff had occupied the house according to agreement in payment for glass and nails. The lots were all in his (Keith's) name. H. Bleecker addressed the jury for plaintiff. He held that the partnership was proved by

Keith's letters and out of the mouths of his own witnesses. Jas. McDonald had deposed that Bannerman was present when the contract was made, that he was out when it was signed, but it was read over to him when he came back. Why should it have been read over to him if there was no partnership? The law lays down that in partnership a verbal contract is sufficient. The plaintiff had said when put in the witness box by Keith that Oliver, the contractor, had told him that plaintiff's name was left out of the contract at defendant's request. His letters showed that defendant was not to be believed on oath. Thought that the jury had no alternative but to say that a partnership existed. The magistrate in charging the jury said the suit was to establish a partnership in five H.B.Co. lots, between Bannerman and Keith. In such cases the law entitles either party to take a jury. The jury in this case had nothing to do with money as between the parties, the question being merely whether there was a partnership or not. It was usual in a case like this when plaintiff and defendant swore that black was white and vice-versa, to see which side was best supported by other evidence. The plaintiff's witnesses all agree that they understood there was a partnership. Of the defendant's witnesses, Jas. McDonald says that both men came to talk over the letting of the contract for the building. T. Hutchings said that he had heard Bannerman say the lots were put in Keith's name because Bannerman was unfortunate in Winnipeg. D. R. Fraser says that Bannerman came to him alone to make a bargain for the lumber, and afterwards said "We have got it from McLeod." Bannerman claims there is a partnership, Keith says there is none. The question for the jury to determine is simply whether there was a partnership or not. The jury without leaving their seats returned a verdict for the plaintiff. This closed the business of the sittings.

Matheson vs. Provost was settled out of court.

The samples of the products of this country taken down by Mr. Turner are apparently doing good service. They have been placed on exhibition at the Corn Exchange, Toronto, and both the Globe and Mail notice and comment favorably on them. The following is the Globe's notice in full: "Of carboniferous deposits there is a sample of coal mined in a primitive manner in the vicinity of Edmonton. It is light in weight semi-porous in texture, and seems to be largely composed of pure carbon. There is no doubt of its perfect utility as an excellent fuel, though it may consume more quickly than heavier coal of denser texture. A specimen of iron ore, almost pure, dug from the earth is also shown, and if quantities of such mineral deposits are plentiful the operation of smelting and purifying would be reduced to the minimum of cost with ore containing but a small amount of foreign matter. Different samples of grain are also shown in ear and separate, and the various kinds will compare favorably with grain produced in Ontario and elsewhere. Wheat grown near Battleford is average, rather dark in the color and slightly shrunken. Fyfe wheat grown at Prince Albert could scarcely be surpassed. The grain is plump, excellent in color, and would be considered superior in any wheat market in the world. No such samples of barley can be grown in Ontario as that seen in the exhibit. The straw is fully five feet six inches in length, the ear about five inches, and the grain larger and plumper than is grown in this section of Canada. The same is true of the oats and specimens of wheat in the ear, the straw being almost six feet long and the ear and grain such as would please the most critical of agriculturists. Potatoes are shown as taken from one hill, which would be difficult to surpass in Ontario, both for quality and size. There are also exhibits of peas, beans, Rocky Mountain rye, sown at the H. B. Co's farm, natural growth prairie grass, six feet long, and a specimen of soil from Clover Bar, Edmonton. The soil is a black, rich, vegetable deposit of unsurpassed fertility, and capable of producing a most luxuriant vegetable growth. After the exhibits have been viewed in Toronto they will be forwarded to Montreal for display in that city." If the people of Battleford and Prince Albert had anything to show that would surpass Edmonton why did they not avail themselves of Mr. Turner's kindness and demonstrate to the eastern public the superiority of their several districts. As they did not do this the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that they had nothing to send that would compare favorably with the Edmonton products. Intending settlers can make their own deductions.

XMAS CARDS AT BROWN & CURRY'S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AT FRANK OLIVER'S.

JUST ARRIVED and for sale at the Bulletin office, some fine letter and note paper, cloth-lined envelopes, shipping tags, paper bags, wrapping paper, ball programmes, purses, etc.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

WOELFLE & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesaler and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

HEIMINCK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange at cash rates.

ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. A lot of bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, etc., now on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best and most comfortable hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for travellers. Good stabling attached. P. HEIMINCK, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CANADA WEST.

Wood is \$7 a cord at Emerson.
Rapid City Academy has 25 pupils.
Minnesota wants to be incorporated.
There is an Ontario society in Winnipeg.
Cattle jumping is rampant at Rapid City.
The street cars have commenced running in Winnipeg.
County buildings are being erected at Nelson, Manitoba.
Horse thieving is said to be prevalent at Moose Jaw Creek.
Excursions from Winnipeg east during the winter are proposed.
Saw mills are being erected at Emerson to cut 20,000 feet per day.
The Point Douglas common question in Winnipeg is settled at last.
A five-story brick hotel is being erected in Winnipeg by F. Mackenzie.
Steamboat passage from Victoria to San Francisco is advertised at \$7.
British Columbia local elections were to take place on the 13th of October.
Sixteen deaths from typhoid fever in Winnipeg from September 1st to October 27th.
The lighting of Emerson, St. Vincent, West Lynne and Pembina with electric light is talked of.
The Governor-General and the Princess were to leave British Columbia on the 30th of October.
The C. P. R. was opened for traffic to Moose Jaw on the 10th of October. Lumber costs 80 per M there.
The Princess opok house is being erected in Winnipeg on the corner of Princess and Ross streets, size 110x75 feet.
The Winnipeg Times heads its police court proceedings, "The murder of city life." Pretty good recommendation for the city.
Hay & Co., furniture manufacturers of Woodstock, Ont., contributed \$1,000 towards the North-West Presbyterian Mission.
A Manitoba conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will meet in Winnipeg in August 1888. Rev. Dr. Young will be president.
Marcus Burke, engaged on the C.P.R. in British Columbia, fell from a bridge lately, a distance of sixty feet. He lost three teeth and bruised his arm a little.
The Hamilton Times in speaking of disallowance in Manitoba says that the Manitoba people will please nobody by standing still while their pockets are being picked.
The American Express Company in Winnipeg was lately robbed of about \$1,500. The sale was blown open. It was several days before the papers became aware of the fact.
The Manitoba Law Society recently passed a resolution asking that one of the judges of the court of Queen's Bench in the Province should be appointed to the vacant Chief Justiceship.
The telegraph line from Winnipeg east to Thunder Bay is being changed from its position on the old surveyed line to the right of way of the C.P.R. Mr. R. L. Tupper is looking after the work.
A young man named Hope was killed near Morris lately on the C.P.R. He was employed in coupling the cars and falling between them the engine passed over him cutting off his legs and one arm. He lived but a few hours.
It is in contemplation to divert the C.P. Railway in British Columbia, some eight or ten miles below Hope, from the rugged edge of the mountain to pass over an island, said to be occasionally under water. It is asserted that the expense will be less.
The settlers on the reserved townships around Regina say they are there to stay. They have made common cause and announce their determination to resist any force sent against them. They will only be ejected at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the rifle.
The Winnipeg Times says "ninety-nine persons out of every hundred who have emigrated to this country have done so because of their being paupers either in pocket or character or both in their native land." If this is the case the population of Manitoba must be a pretty hard crowd.
The Manitoba Free Press in speaking of the new customs collector in Winnipeg says: "Any person who labors under the hallucination that he is the despot and not the servant of the public is palpably unfit for so important an office as the collectorship of customs at Winnipeg." This remark is applicable to government officials everywhere in Canada.
Not long ago an Indian and his wife walked under the influence of liquor, jumped from the top of a hill 150 feet high, situated thirteen miles above Yale, B.C. The side of the hill is almost perpendicular. The woman died a short time after making the leap while the man was still alive at last accounts. The men who sold the Indians the liquor were arrested and one of them was awarded four months in jail at hard labor, while the other got six months hard labor and a fine of \$250 in addition or six additional months in default of payment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A monument to T. Darcy McGee is spoken of.
November 9th was Thanksgiving day in Canada.
Laborers in the lumber mills in O.awa get \$1.25 per day.
Lord Dufferin is to go to Cairo to re-organize matters there.
The Bank of Montreal has declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.
The boat and shoe firm of W. McLaren & Co., of Montreal, has failed for \$62,000.
An issue of Dominion four dollar bills was to go into circulation on November 1st.
The Flint cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., were burned on October 23rd. Loss, \$1,000,000.
The G. T. R. carried 4,000 passengers to Manitoba last season, also 500 car loads of freight.
The Palestine Colonization and Christian Missionary Association has been formed in Boston.
Sir Hugh Allan is reported to be desirous of purchasing the Ontario Car Works of London, Ontario.
Mr. Parnell has obtained writs of election against three of his tenants for non-payment of rent.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway stock is worth 153 in New York. Northern Pacific 66 to 69.
A National Liberal Union has been organized in Toronto. It is to be the nucleus of a new political party.
There is trouble in the Land League camp. Somerville is alleged to have got away with more than his share of the spoils.
A sale of 3,000 acres of the Texas and Central Railroad lands at \$2.25 per acre to London capitalists was concluded lately.
The cost of the Egyptian war will be \$4,000,000, exclusive of expenses of the army of occupation and of the Indian contingent.
The G. T. R. has secured a lease of the Canada Atlantic Railway, which runs from Ottawa to Coteau Landing on the St. Lawrence.
Some rifle cannon lately received from England are to be distributed between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and either Hamilton or Toronto.
The bodies of some of the people who were drowned on the steamer Asia in Georgian Bay, when discovered were found to have been robbed.
Bob Ford, who was tried recently in Missouri for the murder of a man named Wood Hite. He was acquitted.
The Park theatre, New York, in which Mrs. Langtry was to play, was burned on the afternoon before she was to have made her first appearance. Loss, \$100,000.
A destructive fire storm occurred at Day on port, Iowa, on the 30th of October. Some of the stores measured eight inches in circumference. The loss was about \$7,000,000. Three persons were killed and several others injured.
The coinage at the United States mint in Philadelphia, during October aggregated 2,997,200 pieces, valued at \$2,125,000. This amount was made up of 97,200 eagles, 1,000,000 silver dollars, 710,000 dimes, 943,000 five cent pieces and 3,200,000 cents.
The steamer Grace of Sagt Ste. Marie, was stranded lately near that place, within three hundred yards of the shore. The passengers started to swim ashore with life preservers on. One drowned on the way and another dropped dead after reaching the shore all right.
A false prophet of the Soudan, Africa, is carrying all before him. At last accounts he was besieging the Egyptian governor of Khartoum in that city, with every prospect of carrying the place. The Egyptian government intends to start an expedition of 20,000 men against him.
In order to know whether the Apache Indians in Arizona remain on their feet or not every male is obliged to wear a brass tag with his number on it. A description of him is kept in a book, and the description tallies with the number on the tag. He is called every morning at sunrise.
A Miss Wright of the vicinity of Colours lately shot and killed a man whom she supposed to be a burglar, while he was prowling around a house after dark in which she and another woman lived. She was arrested, tried for manslaughter and sentenced to jail for six months. She was almost immediately pardoned out.
The Dominion and Federal Banks are under a cloud. The directors of the former have borrowed a sum greater than the whole capital of the bank. The capital is \$1,500,000, and they have borrowed \$1,500,000. The Federal Bank has been loading large sums on bank stock certificates, which is illegal. The stock of both banks was very high a short time ago, but have however greatly since the discovery just made. Other bank stocks have also declined in value.

Severe storms in England continue. The Thames is flooding its whole valley.
A firm Hays & Co., h.r.w.r. merchants, of Hamilton, Ont., have suspended payment on account of the failure of the Montreal branch of the establishment.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 10th November, 1887. Reported for the BUREAU by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Montreal.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	25	-3
Sunday,	3	-8
Monday,	-4	-11
Tuesday,	-20	-32
Wednesday,	-17	-26
Thursday,	0	-42
Friday,	3	-4

Barometer falling.

NOTICES.

COOK, one who knows his business, wishes to engage. Apply at Bulletin office.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred Spanish stall, No. 1 for dress. Address Sportsman, Bulletin office.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred Spanish stall, No. 1 for dress. Address Sportsman, Bulletin office.

ESTIMATED HORSES.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, last July, a saundrie mare (no brand), and two colts—a yearling and a two-year-old. Also a red heifer, two years old, with white star on forehead. Owners are requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take away same. JOHN A. McDONALD, Storey Place.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I hereby give that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE.—I have taken the south-east quarter of section sixteen and the north-east quarter of section nine, township fifty-five, range twenty-four west, 10th side of the Sturgeon river, as a homestead and pre-emption, and will hold the same against all claims. This claim was taken on the 10th of August last, before survey. J. E. INGRAHAM

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now on route and to arrive shortly a large out of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

All personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN & CURRY.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY, N.W.T.

400 LOTS FOR SALE

ON THE LAMOREAUX AND MACDONALD ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Being the east half of the original Lamoreaux Brothers' claim, taken nine years ago, the first located in that vicinity.

Parties desiring to secure lots on this property can see plans and acquire all information regarding it at the office of W. S. Robertson, Edmonton, of F. Lamoreaux on the property, or of A. Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg only.

LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMICK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMICK

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Port Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.